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VOL. LXXXI---NO. 49 VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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WELL MOUNTED!
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Speaking of Tea. Why do you pay 50 cents for a PACKAGE of TEA when you can get better value for 40 cents? Did you ever think that the fancy packages, all the liberal advertising, all the bonusing has to be paid and YOU pay for it? Look at our window. Sample our T. We will brew it while you are placing your order.

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Japans, Oolong's, Congous, Hysons, Gunpowder, Orange Pekoe.

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Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

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To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

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30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

THE AUCTION MART

62 Douglas St.

RALPH CHURTON

Will sell at early date, by order of a gentleman leaving for England, a large quantity of

Household Furniture and General Effects.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...

Chewing Tobacco

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

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Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Wheat Flakes

FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.

The only substitute for Rolled Oats.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES

ASK FOR

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches \$6.50

FULLY GUARANTEED.

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Seagram's Whiskey.

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assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
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is instructed by Mrs. J. W. Haskins to sell by public auction at
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THURSDAY FEBY 9th
At 2 o'clock all the desirable Furniture, etc. on the ground floor of the west side of the house, viz., B. W. Parlor Set, Oil Paintings, Bamboo Chairs, Lounge, Carpets and Rugs, Fine Large Plate Mirror, Ash and Cherry Bed Sets, Woven Wire and Wool Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Carpets, Centre and Occasional Tables and Chairs, Walnut, Oak Rockers, Toilet Set, Chinese Cover, Kitchen Furniture, Glassware and Crockery, Culinary Utensils; also a very good Billiard Table. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Note: Opposite the Metropolitan Methodist church.

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Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magrets, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at...

Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

LAWYERS ON MARTIN.

But One Barrister in Vancouver Who Endorses the Queen's Counsel Job.

New Era Indeed When a Man Can Appoint Himself Head of the Profession.

Now One Must Kowtow to Attorney-General or Forego the Silk.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—Almost every law office in the city was visited to-day by the Colonist correspondent to obtain opinions regarding Mr. Martin's Queen's Counsel bill. With but one exception the strongest condemnation was expressed. The exception was from a member of the law firm of Messrs. Davis, Marshall & Macneil, who on being asked to express an opinion on the bill, replied, laconically, "The bill's all right." All the other lawyers in the city, with the exception of one or two who could not be seen, expressed sentiments so unanimous that a composite interview would read like the following:

"What do you think of Mr. Martin's Q. C. bill?"

"Well, I wouldn't care to be quoted, but I don't mind giving you my opinion personally. Mr. Martin is simply legislating for Joe Martin and Joe Martin's friends. The bill will make him, while in office, head of the profession, and on retiring second only to Mr. Eberts. The Q. C.'s appointed by the Dominion government are all worthy of that distinction, and the act disqualifying them from continuing to wear the silk in court is scandalous, unfair and unprecedented. Of course, all the profession know that the first two appointments made will be of Messrs. Davis and Bodwell."

There were some side shots worth repeating. A very eminent barrister prefaced his remarks with the words: "It is scandalous, infamous, but a cunning move. Though Martin is unprincipled, must be admitted that his maladministration is cleverly planned."

Another, a member of the oldest law firm in town, said: "What's the use of the bill, anyway, outside its political aspect? The Q. C.'s in British Columbia have been made without solicitation, but changes have changed, and now we see legislating himself over the heads of others a man who many of us believe has not the qualifications or character to deserve the title of Q. C., while two others are securing the title on their personal request."

Here is another shot: "Martin hates his learned friend Davis, but Davis is president of the Liberal Association, and Martin dare not overlook him. The term of endearment that Martin recently applied to Davis in conversation was, 'That selfish hog wants the earth.' Davis wants to wear a silk gown, and his wants will be attended to."

JAMAICAN TROUBLES.

Election Excitement at an End and Warships Moving Off.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8.—The threatened election troubles here have been entirely quieted through the good conduct of the populace. The flagships fleet will disperse to-day. The flagships Renown will sail for Key West. Another British warship will go to Colon, owing to the strike trouble there.

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

Subscriptions will be received for stock in a company about to be formed to purchase the "Comatoc" fraction and the "Kid" two claims immediately adjoining the famous Mollie Gibson group, in the Slocan division.

We have been asked to place 100,000 shares in Victoria at 1/4 cents per share. We have sold about 20,000 to-day, and we expect to place the balance to-morrow. Call early if you want any.

WANTED—Crown's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Evening Star, Dardanelles and Iron Colt.

List your stocks with us
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

W. T. HARDACKER

Auctioneer

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contains useful information on all mining matters and reliable quotations. Ring up 683 at all hours of the day from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for latest news.

GUTHBERT & COMPY.

Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Own private telegraph wires. Two hundred and fifty telegrams per day.

CANADA ON LYNN CANAL.

American Sub-Committee Offer to Concede Disputed Port in Return for Atlantic Fisheries.

Washington, Feb. 8.—There will be no joint session of the full joint high commission until Friday. The American commissioners held a short meeting yesterday, going over several subjects, particularly Alaskan boundary issues. A number of propositions and counter propositions were discussed but no final and definite conclusions were reached.

This evening the committee on reciprocity held a joint session taking up several matters of detail. So far no action has been taken that may be regarded as conclusive. As yet there are no indications as to when final adjournment may be reached.

Seattle, Feb. 8.—The Washington city correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer having been notified that President Graves of the chamber of commerce had received advices to the effect that Canada would be given a port in Lynn Canal wires as follows:

"There has been no change in the Alaskan boundary situation. The sub-committee of the American commission has offered to concede a port on Lynn Canal in exchange for concessions in Eastern fisheries. The matter has not been passed upon by the full commission, and the Pacific Coast members of congress are assured that it will not be done."

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Parliament Likely to Meet on 16th of March—Conservatives Planning for Campaign.

English Settlers Served With Notice of Eviction to Make Way for Donkubors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Henry Dalby, Conservative organizer for Quebec, arrived in town to-day and will be here for a couple of days, discussing the proposed plan of campaign with Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Dalby says the recent move made by Sir Charles towards strengthening the party in Quebec has, judging from communications received from all parts of Canada, had a most encouraging effect on the party generally. Naturally Mr. Dalby declines to discuss for publication questions relating to organization.

The ministers in town do not expect their colleagues to return from Washington before Saturday week and it may be later. If they return during the last week of the month notices will immediately go out calling parliament for the 16th March. It is not likely that the estimates will be ready then but as a lengthy debate on the address is anticipated and explanations about the new treaty will be demanded by the opposition, the ministers think they will be able to have the estimates ready by the time this preliminary business is disposed of.

The dates of Sir Charles Tupper's meetings in West Huron have been arranged. He will speak at Clinton on the 15th and Goderich on the 16th. The election will be on the 18th.

The Minister of Justice has been advised that Thos. Avery, deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, who forcibly deported a Canadian named Menger from Port Lambton, Ont., has been dismissed by the United States government.

The Sun Oil Company of Hamilton have appealed to the railway committee against discrimination by railway companies in the carriage of Canadian oil.

The Minister of the Interior denies that English settlers are to be evicted from townships to make way for Donkubors, but notices to this effect have actually been served upon some settlers.

SHOT AT A MASQUERADE.

Young Girl the Victim of a Foolish Youth Posing as a Cowboy.

Newburg, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Lottie Usher, 18 years old, was accidentally shot at a masquerade ball this morning and lies in a dangerous condition at her home. Among the guests at the ball was Michael Rochon, who was dressed as a cowboy and carried a pistol. While the party was in a group to have a flashlight photograph taken, Rochon playfully snatched his pistol at them. There was a report and two of the group fell to the floor. The bullet cut a gash across Jos. Cuddy's forehead and glancing hit Miss Usher behind the right ear, fracturing the skull. Rochon was arrested. He said he borrowed the pistol and did not know it was loaded.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TAKING TO THE HILLS

Filipinos Have Had Enough of Fighting at Close Range Against Modern Soldiery.

Gunboats Shelling the Suburbs

Causing Fires in the Outskirts of Manila.

Insurgents Must Lay Down Their Arms as Condition of Any Negotiations.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Noon.—Last evening, as the Filipinos at Calocan were evidently massing for a night attack upon the American left wing, Companies B, C and I of the Twentieth Kansas infantry were ordered to attack and drive the sharpshooters from a bamboo jungle in front of the firing line, where they had caused considerable annoyance all the afternoon. The battalion paraded brilliantly, driving the natives like chaff, and penetrating to the very heart of Calocan. First Lieutenant A. O. Alford, as called last night, was killed while leading his company. He was shot in the forehead. Sergt. Jay Sheldon, Company I, was seriously wounded. Privates Daniel Hewett, Ernest Fritz John Gillilan, and two other members of Company B were slightly wounded. Thirty dead Filipinos were counted in the brush, and there were many more wounded.

The gunboats Concord and Callao kept up an incessant fire from the bay. In order to guard against accidents from this source, Gen. Otis was compelled to recall the Kansas battery, after burning the outskirts of the town. Either the shells of the warships or the natives themselves fired a number of buildings within the town limits. Presumably, this was the result of the shelling. No further attempt to attack during the night was made by either side.

The Spanish papers generally comment in favorable terms upon the admirable order maintained in Manila. The Union Liberator says: "We are satisfied that the Americans, who are for the greater part volunteers, fought coolly and with perfect discipline, though without entrenchments at the various points defended, and demonstrated the spirit which animated them. The Filipinos, who are accustomed to fight in trenches and with guerrilla methods, fought bravely, but with less precision and regularity."

The situation to-day is practically unchanged. The American line has not been appreciably extended, and the troops generally are taking much-needed rest. Reconnoissances show that the Filipinos are in force at the villages of Pasig and Paranaque, probably 7,000 men at the latter, within strong fortifications.

Manila, Feb. 8 (5:25 p.m.)—The provost guard is in absolute control of Manila. All fears of a native uprising in the city were dispelled by the promptitude with which the Americans quelled the outbreak on Monday evening. The streets were deserted last evening by 9 o'clock and not a light was to be seen in the native quarter.

The Filipinos, accustomed to Spanish methods, are constantly inquiring of the American soldiers when the prisoners are to be executed. They seem unable to realize that orders have not already been issued for the execution. Indeed, headquarters is besieged by women anxious to plead for the lives of their relatives and friends. All is quiet at Cavite. Owing to the lack of supplies in the adjacent village of San Roque, Commissary Milken has been authorized to sell necessities to those able to pay for them, and there will be distribution of free rations to others. The rebels, it appears, had looped the church tower at Cavite evidently with the purpose of occupying it with sharpshooters.

Senor Aguilles, the Filipino ex-commissioner, made an unofficial visit to General Otis to-day.

To-morrow is the first day of the Chinese New Year and orders have been issued prohibiting fireworks.

Pumping at the waterworks has been resumed.

General Hales' brigade, consisting of the First South Dakota infantry, First Colorado infantry and First Nebraska infantry, supported by a battery of the Utah artillery, occupies the most advanced post in the American lines, fully ten miles from the base of supplies. It has an almost perfect position. Four guns of the Utah artillery stationed on a hill behind the waterworks, command the valley to the right and left and the foothills in front. Two companies of the Colorado support the 23rd infantry, which is encamped near the waterworks, while the Nebraskans are encamped at the reservoir, three miles to the rear. Outposts line the ridge overlooking the valley while a sandbag entrenchment fronts the river.

Yesterday the Uaths dropped shell into the villages across the river. The natives disappeared among the hills, the

(Continued on page 2.)

"Navy Cut"

30 Cents -- 4 Ounces

15 Cents -- 2 Ounces

HARRY SALMON.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Arthur Lely Shoots Himself in the Corridor of the Hotel Victoria.

Wound One That Will Probably Prove Fatal—Lack of Funds the Cause.

Shortly before midnight last night Arthur V. Lely, a young Englishman, who has been living in Victoria and other Coast cities for about a year past, attempted to take his life. The attempt was made in the corridor of the Hotel Victoria. Although alive when placed in a hack to be taken to the Jubilee hospital, it was feared that he could not live very long. The weapon used was a very small, antiquated and broken revolver, the ball from which entered his head just above the right eye. Lely had been very down-hearted since his return to the city from Seattle on January 16, he being without funds since that time. Upon his arrival he registered at the Hotel Victoria and remained there until January 27, when Mr. J. C. Voss, the proprietor, gave him \$5 to go to Vancouver, where his brother owns the Badminton hotel. The young man, however, instead of going to Vancouver, went to board with a family on Pandora avenue. It is understood that he wrote to his brother, who is at present in England and who is wealthy, to send him money. The failure to receive an answer had caused him a greater depression in his spirits, and when he received a letter last evening, which it is believed contained a refusal, he seemed to lose all hope, and spent some time sitting in a chair with his eyes riveted on the floor. The night before he had been drinking, and had caused a greater depression in his spirits, and when he received a letter last evening, which it is believed contained a refusal, he seemed to lose all hope, and spent some time sitting in a chair with his eyes riveted on the floor. The night before he had been drinking, and had caused a greater depression in his spirits, and when he received a letter last evening, which it is believed contained a refusal, he seemed to lose all hope, and spent some time sitting in a chair with his eyes riveted on the floor.

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In fact his friends have feared for some days that he would commit suicide, and they had been keeping as close a watch as possible on his movements. Several days ago he made the remark that he could not stand his present condition much longer, and at that time threatened to take his life. The party to whom he was talking suggested that that was a cowardly course to pursue, but he argued otherwise, saying it took a great deal of courage. It was stated last evening that Lely took chloroform on Tuesday night, but that it had no effect on him. Last night, some time before he shot himself, the night clerk of the hotel noticed the revolver in his coat pocket and made some remark about carrying firearms. Lely replied that it was just a habit of his, that he had been practising with it and had put a ball through an inch plank. He then buttoned up his coat and added: "It cannot be seen."

Arthur Lely is not more than 26 years of age, and came from Lincolnshire, where his family has a large estate. Until the last few months he has been generally well supplied with money, which he spent lavishly, although he could not have been said to have been "wild," his expenditures being chiefly in the line of entertaining his friends. He is supposed to have lost considerable money in an opera house venture at Wrangell during the boom of last year. Like other men brought up as he was, he was unable to turn his hand to anything useful and could not stand adversity.

The revolver used by Lely was a 16-caliber, with a long barrel. Dr. Fraser, who examined the wound, was unable to find the bullet, it having penetrated the skull and entered the brain.

A number of letters were found in his pocket, most of them sealed and addressed to parties in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. To Mr. Voss he wrote:

Dear Voss:

My brother's address in England is 1 Wilmington Gardens, Eastbourne, England. You will do me a last favor by cabling to him to let him know what has happened.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR LELEY.

And to Mrs. Heltell, at whose residence on Pandora street he had a room, he wrote under date of February 7:

"I have not received my money from England yet, but on applying to my brother at the Badminton hotel, Vancouver, he will pay whatever I owe you, as he owes me some money. Will you do me a last favor and send me all the letters as a last favor and send me all your kindness and attention to me."

A similar letter was left for Mrs. Davis, of the "Poodle Dog" restaurant.

SLAIN COAL MINERS.

State Department Refuses Claim by Hungarian Government for Compensation.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The state department, after mature consideration, has declined to recognize the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity on account of the Hungarian strikers killed by Sheriff Martin's posse at Hazelton, Pa., on September 10, 1897.

WIRE OFF THEIR BEATS.

U. S. Lieutenant and Two Soldiers Lose Themselves in Canadian Territory.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Captain Glenn, who is now in this city on special duty in connection with the exploration of the Klondike, has received a telegram announcing that Lieut. Castner, U. S. army, and two enlisted men who disappeared in the wilderness of the Klondike last August have arrived safely at Weare, a station at the mouth of the Tanana river.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

the popular cure for

IRRITATED THROATS

Facsimile signature of John J. Brown & Son on every box.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Deadman's Island Wanted for Industrial Purposes—Fine Oysters Located at Sechart.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—It is whispered that a capitalist is in Ottawa at the present time trying to engineer a deal with the government which will enable him to establish a large industry on Deadman's island. The gentleman is said to be a strong Liberal in politics. The rumor seems worth inquiry. The utilization of a portion of Stanley park for purposes of trade and traffic would meet with strongest opposition from the entire community. The report emanates from those intimately acquainted with the capitalist referred to.

On the eve of the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse's departure to fill a Rossland pulp mill he was presented with an address and well-filled purse.

Mr. W. Blackmore, accountant in Messrs. Weeks & Robson's was married last evening to Miss Bertha Ferris at St. Paul's church. Rev. Mr. Underhill officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore were passengers on yesterday's Charmer.

Seven residents of Vancouver have been summoned for letting their water taps run all night. Seven hundred and seventy-seven let their water taps run and were not summoned.

The late J. J. Blake received an imposing civic funeral to-day. The pall bearers were Ald. McGuigan, Ald. McPhaden, City Engineer Tracey, City Solicitor Hammersley, Capt. C. Cates and Mr. J. J. Munton.

The "Prodigal Son" is to be rendered by a large choir of local singers on Good Friday.

New and extensive oyster beds have been discovered near Sechart. The bivalves are large and of excellent quality. They are doubtless the progeny of the Eastern oyster planted by Prof. Prince two years ago.

The first meeting of the University Association was held last night. Rev. E. D. McLaren acting as chairman. It was decided to form a reading circle for the study of political economy. A circle will also be formed for the study of history.

Albert Murphy has been sentenced to 18 months' hard labor for cutting the wrist of Jim Walmsey in a fight.

THREE SHIPS MISSING

Terrible Hurricane on the Atlantic Believed to Have Cost Many Lives.

Two Big Freighters With Crew of Sixty Believed to Have Disappeared.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 8.—The reports of a terrible hurricane encountered in mid-ocean on the last westward voyage by the late liners St. Louis, Lucania and La Champagne, have made owners and agents of delayed vessels somewhat uneasy regarding their ships.

Searing men have given up all hope of ever seeing the British freighter Almidia, which sailed from Shields, Eng., for this port on December 19 last, in command of Capt. A. McGregor, with a crew of 25 men. No incoming ship has reported seeing the Almidia since she left the other side. The missing steamer, which was formerly called the Cedar Branch, is a steel vessel of 1,524 tons, and carried a general cargo. The Almidia passed Rannell Head, Scotland, on December 21.

The Tweedie Trading Company's steamer Catania, from Glasgow December 21, which met a gale that carried away the smokestack and partly wrecked the upper works, sought repairs at St. Michael's, Azores, on January 6 last, three days after tidings regarding the disabling of the vessel had been brought to London by the Mesaba, of the Atlantic Transport Line. The Catania started from the Azores for this port January 26, and up to the present time has not been heard from. The agents of the Catania say the boat ought to have been here several days ago, but has probably been delayed by the hurricane. The owners of part of the cargo on the Catania have had it insured.

The Tweedie liner is an iron schooner rigged steamer of 2,633 tons. She is in charge of Capt. Furlong and has a crew of 35.

There is much mystery as to the identity of the British steamer bound west which was spoken on January 19 in Lat. 43.6, Long. 57.47, by the Pennsylvania, of the Hamburg line. The British vessel, which is said to have displayed the signal letters N. D. G. F., asked to be reported to agents in New York, and said all on board were well. No vessel with such code letters has entered an Atlantic port since.

TAKING TO THE HILLS.

(Continued from page 1.)

main body retreating to the right and others scattering. Subsequently the Americans reconnoitered and found the village of San Pedro completely deserted.

AGUINALDO SEEKING TERMS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—There was an almost complete release to-day of the tension under which the rapid occurrence of events in the Philippines has held the officials of the administration since the first starting news from Manila on Saturday night. This was brought about through the receipt of a bulletin from General Otis summing up the latest results of the fighting he had had with the natives. The statement that Aguinaldo's influence has been destroyed and that the Filipino leader was seeking for a cessation of hostilities and was interpreted as an admission that he had realized his terrible mistake. It is entirely improbable that he will be able to restore anything like the status quo, or obtain anything like the same terms as were probable last week.

No one here now knows just what General Otis intends to impose in the way of terms. Secretary Alger this afternoon repeated his statement of yesterday that he had given the General no instructions since the battle and saw no reason for giving him any. He realized, he said, that General Otis, being on the ground and having proved his fitness, was in better position to deal with the situation than any one in Washington. Should the General ask permission, therefore, to do anything, he would be granted permission immediately. "Should he ask for instructions on any point," said Secretary Alger, "he will be told to exercise his own discretion." In this view of the case it will be seen that no one here can tell at present how General Otis will act towards Aguinaldo's application, but

the opinion is expressed by men who know of General Otis' experience with the Indians that he will make the laying down of arms the condition of dealing with the insurgents at all, and if that condition is met, of course, it will mean a speedy termination of the rebellion."

New York, Feb. 8.—The Evening Journal says under Washington date: The following dispatch has been sent to Gen. Otis by Secretary Alger: "Use best efforts to capture Aguinaldo and hold him prisoner until further instructions."

WASTING AMMUNITION.

Manila, Feb. 9. (11 a.m.)—The Filipinos at Calocan opened fire last evening just before midnight upon the Kanakas outposts on the extreme left of the American line. The maintained a fusillade of musketry, supplemented by an occasional shot from two big guns, for about twenty minutes. The enemy fired at long range and nobody was hurt. The Americans did not reply. All was quiet along the rest of the line.

MADE IN GERMANY.

Washington, Feb. 7.—When Aguinaldo's followers fired their rifles at the American soldiers they shot German bullets bought with German money. When the field artillery of the rebel chieftain was used Spanish soldiers served German guns with German ammunition. Germany and Spain are legally, as well as morally, responsible for the death of about sixty American soldiers and three thousand natives. If Aguinaldo had been successful in his assault on the American lines Germany would now be intervening on the ground that the United States was powerless to preserve order and to protect German interests.

The President knows not only the fact of Germany's intrigue, but is familiar with the details. About January 1st Aguinaldo received from an agent of the German government 500,000 marks, or nearly \$120,000, with which guns and ammunition were bought. If these and other facts had been made known to congress then war with Germany might have followed. The German ambassador is now trying to smooth matters over, and is disclaiming the acts of agents. The members of the foreign relations committee have been fully advised as to the critical state of affairs between the two powers.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

Washington Scouts the Suggestion of Any Tri-Territorial Concession to Canada.

Problem at Present Is to Agree Upon Rightful Limits of American Territory.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Despite reports to the contrary, no conclusion has been reached by the joint high commission for giving Canada a seaport or right-of-way on or from the Alaska sea-coast to the Canadian Alaskan border line. Numerous telegrams have been sent here to members of the commission and to others, citing reports that the government might agree to such a step, and protesting against any such action.

The question whether the senate would ratify a treaty incorporating a provision for giving over any portion of American territory, save as involved in the straightening out of the actual boundary line, has been raised. The actual boundary line issue is proving a gigantic task in its adjustment, and is giving rise to no end of discussion and concern.

What the outcome of the whole question will be cannot be outlined, for the reason that no final settlement is in sight.

The news of the action of the British Columbia parliament in excluding aliens from unrestricted participation in the new gold fields, putting an effective embargo on Americans coming over from Alaska, has created much interest, but it is pointed out significantly that this action might be intended for its effect on this side of the border line, through a Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American commission, being asked about these reports, declined to discuss what had taken place, making, however, this statement:

"The Alaskan boundary question is unsettled. Any report to the contrary are unfounded."

"What probably will be the basis of settlement of this question?" he was asked.

"I am unable to advise you about that. In the present unsettled aspect of the question, any statement as to that would be premature."

MANITOBA HOTEL FIRE.

Guests Had a Trying Experience Owing to the Bitter Cold.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—The scene of the Manitoba hotel fire was visited by thousands of citizens to-day. The ruin is complete, and the loss estimated at \$800,000. The insurance is probably half a million.

Telephone and street car connection with the south end is cut off.

Mr. Nelson Cronin, of H. A. Nelson & Co., Montreal, lost \$500 in personal effects. J. P. Ellis of J. P. Ellis Co., Toronto, lost between \$40,000 and \$60,000 worth of jewellery and stones.

Among the guests were C. M. Bircher, of Victoria, and R. M. Glass, of Vancouver.

Of the 400 occupants of the hotel none were injured, but there were many narrow escapes. The night was bitterly cold and frost bites were numerous among those who escaped in scant attire. Many prominent citizens who resided at the hotel during the winter lost all their personal effects, the chief sufferers being James Tees, Wm. McKenzie and D. P. Sprague.

The building destroyed was acknowledged by travellers to be one of the finest in Canada. The hotel was erected in 1891, and owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. It was a seven story building built of St. Louis pressed brick. The firemen fought hard, but the fire had gained too great headway.

The Northern Pacific waiting room, baggage room and express department, "despatchers," superintendent's and other offices, which were located in a two-story extension of the east wing, were also destroyed.

J. R. Flavell, the Lindsay curler, and his rink, occupied two rooms in the hotel, but escaped with little loss.

Rehearsal This Evening.—The "Iolanthe" rehearsal will be held as usual this evening at the Pioneer hall at 7:45.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Educational Affairs of the City Occupy a Long Session of the Board.

One Member Grows Weary of Time Killing Arguments and Goes Home.

The discussion which took place at the meeting of the school trustees last evening covered quite a variety of subjects all the way from Chinese cheap labor and the relation of the sexes—as regards wages—to matrimony and its incidental contingencies. The subject of this diversity of talk was the report of the finance committee touching the payment, grading, etc., of the teaching staff, and was taken full advantage of by some of the trustees to indulge in learned disquisitions. So much talk resulted that Trustee Belylea, to end it, moved that the committee rise, and this not carrying, the trustee left the meeting.

A acknowledgment from the city clerk of the receipt of the board's estimate for expense during 1898 was the first communication read.

The management committee recommended the adoption of various rules governing the administration of the various schools. These included the reporting of each and every case of corporal punishment however light, which if the time honored "box on the ears" and the more ingenious and vindictive pinch of the auricular appendage of the irrepressible to be included will make the report of some of the staff of a very voluminous character.

Trustee Belylea made a report as to the repairs necessary at the Kingston street school and it was resolved to expend \$250 for the work.

Reports from the finance committee, covering less than \$20 in small accounts, and from the supply committee in connection with little et ceteras required for the schools, were read and passed.

The report of the finance committee was taken up clause by clause and considerable discussion arose on the question as to how much the primary teachers should be paid and as to whether the male teachers should be paid a slight advance over the females in the same grade. This let loose a flow of arguments on the equality of the sexes and one trustee who argued at length that the men should have more salary wound up by stating that he did not propose to vote that way.

At this point Trustee Belylea withdrew, leaving Trustees Marchant, Hall and Mrs. W. and Mrs. G. Grant.

Regulation 5 was laid over for future discussion. The entire report read as follows:

The finance committee having had referred to them the matter of regulations governing teachers' salaries, beg to report as follows, and recommend the adoption of the following regulations:

1. Teachers shall be divided, according to the grade taught, into three classes: I. Primary. Chart to first reader grade. II. Intermediate. Second and third reader grade. III. Grammar. Remaining grades.

2. Teachers shall be ranked at the close of each term on the report of the board of trustees as superior, good, fair or inferior in respect to efficiency in:

I. Organization, including discipline and class management.

II. Instruction, including knowledge of the subject and teaching skill.

3. The following scale shall establish the limits of the salaries to be paid to the three classes of teachers, namely:

Primary.....\$450 to \$750

Intermediate.....\$400 to \$700

Grammar.....\$350 to \$650

4. No teacher shall be entitled to any increase in salary until the next year.

5. No teacher who at the time of the adoption of these regulations is already receiving a salary above the class minimum established by regulation 3 shall be entitled to any further increase until the lapse of such time as would entitle him to such an increase.

6. Teachers who have not ranked for two successive terms in both organization and instruction shall not be entitled to any increase of salary.

7. Teachers who have ranked inferior in respect to either organization or instruction in any term shall be notified of the fact and warned that their services may be dispensed with at the end of the ensuing term unless a better rank is obtained in the meantime.

8. Teachers who have ranked inferior in respect to both organization and instruction in two successive terms shall be entitled to an increase of \$30 for the next ensuing year.

9. Teachers who have not ranked good for two successive terms in both organization and instruction shall not be entitled to any increase of salary.

10. Teachers who have ranked inferior in respect to either organization or instruction in any term shall be notified of the fact and warned that their services may be dispensed with at the end of the ensuing term unless a better rank is obtained in the meantime.

11. The foregoing provision of regulation 7, which reads "a salary above the class minimum established by regulation 3 shall be entitled to any further increase until the lapse of such time as would entitle him to such an increase," shall be at the discretion of the board.

12. No teacher's salary shall be increased except from the beginning of the fiscal year.

13. The provisions of regulation 6, section II, may be suspended at the discretion of the board in the case of teachers who, under the regulations, would be entitled to these regulations until August, 1900, A.D.

14. No teacher shall be entitled to an advance of salary under the provisions of regulation 7, section I and II, until the first term of 1900, A.D.

15. All future appointments to the staff must hold first grade certificates.

16. The board of trustees shall prevent the board from employing a teacher holding a second class certificate.

The board adjourned at 11 o'clock, some of the trustees expressing themselves as anxious to "catch the last car."

MILES' BEEF STORY.

Commission of Three Members Will Investigate the Quality of the Supplies.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The inquiry into the charges against the character of the army meats preferred by General Miles will follow closely upon the presentation of the report of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war. Three members will constitute the court. The late Eagan court-martial will be represented in the membership but up to this moment no designations have been made.

The probable scope of the inquiry will be into the condition of the army meats as delivered by the contractors, of course involving the determination of the question as to whether or not the meats were chemically treated.

HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

Importers of... MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Americans Unsettled in London by Complications in the Philippines.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were active and heavy today in sympathy with Americans, which were weak throughout the session. London and steadily, partly on short accounts, New York followed, and the close was 10.00. London, judging by English precedents, fears that the Philippines are an ugly moult. Spanish tours were 32½. Paris was feverish. Tinios touched 2½. Amcas was 8½. Utahs were 7 bid. It is said that a sale of its output to the Lewislows has been arranged, but critics here assert that the Utah mine has no output to sell."

New York, Feb. 8.—In stocks prices closed strong, mostly ruling above yesterday's closing. Primary classes of young children for the foreign session extreme weakness prevailed in practically the entire list, partly the result of the impetus of yesterday's decline. London bought and sold alternative, and on balance sold about 20,000 shares, the carrying rates there indicating a fair supply of stock. Practically all local commission houses had realized orders at the opening, a large part of which sales were apparently due to exhausted margins.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 7, Feb. 8.
Amn. Tob.	140 141½
Atchafalca	130 131
Bay State Gas	67 68
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	89½ 91½
Can. Pac. Ry.	89½ 91
Ches. & Ohio	29½ 30
C. B. & Q.	123½ 124½
Chile. Gas	112½ 113½
C. M. & St. P.	107 108
C. & N. W.	148 149½
C. R. I. & P.	110 111½
Cons. Gas N. Y.	44½ 45½
Can. Southern Ry.	59½ 60
Del. L. & W.	158½ 159
Del. & Ind.	112½ 113
D. & R. G. pfd.	107 108
Jersey Central	100 101½
Laclede Gas	53½ 54
L. E. & W. pfd.	67 68
Nat. Lead	65 66½
Man. Elec.	111½ 112½
Met. St. Ry.	230½ 231½
Mo. Pac.	40½ 41½
N. Y. C. & H. R.	139½ 140½
Nor. Am. Co.	77 78
Nor. Pac. com.	51½ 52½
Nor. Pac. pfd.	58½ 59½
N. Y. L. B. & W. pfd.	38½ 39
N. Y. O. & W.	21½ 22
Omaha	92½ 93
Phil. & Reading	20½ 21
Pullman	160½ 161
Southern Railway	41 42½
Tenn. C. & O.	111 112½
Texas & Pacific	20½ 21
U. S. Leather	67½ 68½
U. S. Rubber	50½ 51½
Union Pacific	46½ 47½
Wabash	8 9
Western Union	94½ 95
W. & L. B. Bond	11½ 116
C. P. R. in London	89½
Com. Cable in Montreal	192½

17 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C.

Boarding and day school for girls. Kindergarten. Primary classes for young children. Conducted by Miss Green and Miss Dawson.

COMMENCING MARCH 1st.

Terms on Application.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A vacancy having occurred on the Aldermanic Board in Central Ward, I beg to offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election. I had the honor of serving you for one term in the Municipal Council and trust that my record during my term of office is such that it warrants a renewal of your confidence. Respectfully soliciting your votes and influence, I remain, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MOSES MCGREGOR.

Pure Gold

PAIZE COMPETITION

GLOSES MAY 1st, NEXT.

1st prize—Trip to Europe and expenses.

2nd prize—Trip to British Columbia and expenses.

25 five dollar prizes.

Coupon on all Pure Gold goods at your grocer's. The best

Baking Powder,

Extracts, Jelly

Powder and Coffee

Canalling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY.
Traffic Manager.

Victoria, B. C. June, 1860.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other newspaper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The statement, which comes from Seattle, to the effect that the United States commissioners have decided to admit the Canadian claim to a port on Lynn Canal, is of great interest. The reasonableness of such an agreement will be conceded by every one except the people of the Sound cities, and they are hardly fair judges. Our enterprising neighbors have enjoyed the advantages of the possession of the head of Lynn Canal so long that they have begun to think they have an undisputed right to it. Yet if they will only take the treaty of 1825 and read it in connection with the map, they will see that their claim was at least debatable. Indeed if the contention, always made by the United States government as to what constitutes the high sea, is admitted, that country has not the shadow of a right to one inch of Lynn Canal, or even to Juneau.

The transfer of the possession of the head of the Canal to Canada will not interfere with any legitimate trade of the Sound cities with the Canadian interior, for they might as well pay duty on goods at the seaboard as at the Summit. It would deprive them of the local trade of Skagway, but this is not so important a matter that there is any necessity for making a great demonstration about it.

CECIL RHODES.

Among the men now before the public there is no greater figure than Cecil Rhodes. A man of vast wealth, dauntless courage and boundless ambition, he combines with these advantages a wonderful power of self-restraint. The South African problem grows in magnitude steadily. A short time ago it was merely a colonial matter. Now it is of continental dimensions and of international importance. Yet through all this development the figure of Rhodes stands out pre-eminent, to all appearance as immovable and inflexible as that great statue of old to which the cartoonists used to liken him. It must be fifteen years since Punch portrayed the South African statesman as "The New Colossus," standing with one foot on the Cape and the other in London. It was then too soon for the public to see the direction in which this great Briton was striding. The cartoonist of to-day would be wiser, and would place one foot at the Cape and the other at Cairo.

Rhodes is a splendid representative of British energy and determination. He is a typical Anglo-Saxon. To him difficulties are only a spur to greater efforts. His conquests are those of peace. His armies wage war with the pick and the shovel. His policy is constructive, not destructive. Other men have marched in triumph across a continent—Alexander, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, Napoleon; but they left ruin in their train. Where Rhodes plants his footsteps, the flowers of an enlightened civilization spring up. In a century that has produced many great Britons, there have been few, if any, to whom the Empire and the world will owe more than to this South African leader.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The observations of the Attorney-General on the Queen's Counsel bill were more applicable to a proposition to abolish this distinction between members of the bar than to the measure before the house. While not many people will join with Mr. Semlin in the very superficial view he holds of the matter, those who take the trouble to think the matter out will see that to authorize the government of the day to appoint two Queen's Counsel every year, and to expect this power to be exercised solely for the purpose of recognizing eminence at the bar and to be a proper index of the ability and standing of barristers, is very unreasonable. On the other hand, the creation of Queen's Counsel in great batches is calculated to bring the distinction into contempt. If the law provided that a certain number of barristers of a specified number of years' standing might be called within the bar on the recommendation of the court, the element of political favoritism would be eliminated and there would be some reason to suppose the distinction to be a mark of special worth, but as long as the creations are even semi-political they lose much of their value. If only two gentlemen are to be promoted to silk every year, those selected ought to be beyond all question the leaders at the bar, and while Mr. Martin may be credited with perfect good faith, when he says that, so far as he is concerned, political favoritism will play no part in the selection, even his judgment is fallible, and if it were not, the province has no guarantee that he or some equally non-political attorney-general will always have the decision in such matters.

In regard to the standing of those gentlemen who have been already honored with the initials "Q.C.," no harm would have been done if they had been recognized and if the province, in assuming its undoubted right to make such appointments, had out of courtesy continued their commissions.

It occurs to the Colonist also that the bill ought to provide for the recognition of gentlemen who have been either attorney-generals of Canada or of the other provinces, even if it did not go so far as to recognize Queen's Counsel appointed by the other provincial governments.

MR. SIBBALD'S CASE.

The brief correspondence in Mr. Sibbald's case does not present the government in a good light. The request for the resignation was made on the most general grounds, the alleged reason being that his continuance in office would conduce to the best interests of the district. As everyone knows, this is no reason at all, and is not intended to be a reason. Mr. Sibbald was dismissed. Indeed he is informed in the letter of the Provincial Secretary that "the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council has thought fit to relieve" him. The request for the resignation that follows is simply so much needless verbiage.

A government has a perfect right to dismiss an official without assigning cause, but when a general cause is assigned, the official clearly has the right to have something definite specified. A political dismissal, pure and simple, carries with it no discredit, but a dismissal for an alleged cause might be understood as a reflection upon the person dismissed. Therefore Mr. Sibbald was perfectly justified in asking for an investigation, and the government ought to have granted it. The failure to do so may very properly be taken as implying that no substantial ground existed for the dismissal, and this view is borne out by the resolution of the public meeting at Revelstoke, which forms a part of the correspondence. Mr. Sibbald can rest content with the knowledge that he has been removed from office through no fault of his own. He is a victim to Mr. Kellie, and probably the next election in Revelstoke may convince that gentleman that he would have been much wiser to have let things alone.

GOVERNMENT BY CAUCUS.

A government supporter, on being asked the other day to vote against a certain measure, said "I'm sorry not to oblige you, but we have caucused on it and I cannot." This article is not written for the purpose of finding fault with the gentleman referred to, for he does not appear to have expressed any opinion as to the merits of the measure in question, and his language is only quoted as a sort of text to what follows. The caucus is a new feature of parliamentary government in the British Empire and one that is liable to very great abuse. So far as we know, it is not adopted in Great Britain. It is practised to some extent at Ottawa, although it was satisfactory to learn that Sir Wilfrid Laurier on one occasion last session intimated that the custom might be departed from to a large extent in future.

The great objection to the party caucus on bills is that it prevents the due consideration of measures in the house. Opposition members find it almost useless to discuss a measure when they know that its passage in the form in which it is presented has already been agreed upon. The legislature ceases to be a deliberative body and becomes simply a means of registering the decrees of the government caucus. It is true that during previous regimes there have been party caucuses, and they are really essential in order that the supporters of a government may be kept in touch with what it proposes; but no member of either party ought to allow himself to be bound hard and fast thereby. The surrender of individual judgment to the wishes of the numerical majority is always to be deprecated.

A very mistaken notion exists to the effect that to oppose a government measure necessarily to commit one's self to the opposition party, and some per-

sons think that the defeat of a government measure must be followed at once by the resignation of the ministry. But this is not the case. A government bill may be defeated and yet the ministry may retain the confidence of the house. No general rule can be laid down as to what species of adverse vote involves resignation of the ministry. A defeat on a motion to adjourn might under circumstances very easily imagined compel a resignation, for if the government cannot keep the house in session, it cannot carry on business. But a defeat on an amendment to a bill, the principle of which had been carried, or even a defeat on the principle of a bill would not necessarily call for a change of ministers. In the session of 1783 the Pitt ministry was defeated over and over again on its measures. The Melbourne ministry was defeated upon many measures, but did not resign. Finally it was defeated on a direct vote of want of confidence, whereupon Lord John Russell announced that parliament would be dissolved, and the opposition agreed to permit supply to be passed. The Sunderland ministry, the Melville ministry, the Liverpool ministry, the Wellington ministry and others were defeated on measures, but did not resign on that account. The distinction seems to be that where a measure is a part of the determined policy of the government a defeat ought constitutionally to be followed by resignation; but on ordinary measures the rule does not apply, unless the rejection of the bill is followed by an express vote of want of confidence, or the passage of a motion to adjourn at the instance of the opposition.

We desire to make this point very clear, so as if possible to promote greater independence among members in the consideration of measures submitted to the house. If any one desires to pursue the investigation of the subject further, he is recommended to peruse Todd's Parliamentary Government in England, Vol. I, beginning at page 128.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., made a speech at Kaslo a few nights ago. The Colonist commends Mr. Bostock for making speeches. If members of parliament would do that sort of thing more frequently, it would be better for them and better for the country. It is true that the report of Mr. Bostock's speech in the Kootenai does not represent him as saying very much, and some of the things he said are open to serious exception; but this might be expected. For example, Mr. Bostock said that the increased volume of business in the Dominion was due to the confidence of the people in the government. The increased volume of business is due to several causes. One of them is a demand abroad for our staples, with which the government has about as much to do as it has with the annals on Mars. Another is the discovery of valuable deposits of precious metals and the consequent investment of a large amount of capital in mining. Good crops played a very important part. Probably not a merchant, not a miner and not a farmer invested a dollar more or did a day's more work because a Liberal government was in power. The most that can be said for Mr. Bostock's political friends on this score is that they happened to be in power when good times came, and did not succeed in wholly spoiling them.

There is likely to be a very bountiful crop of rumors concerning Manila. The exact conditions existing there cannot be determined from the despatches, but the probabilities are that the Filipinos have suffered very severely, and that they will resort to guerilla warfare. The suggestion that the fight was provoked by the American forces so as to secure the passage of the peace treaty through the senate is hardly credible. Such an act would be too brutal and likely to be attended with consequences altogether too serious for any one to suppose it would have been done under any circumstances.

A correspondent asks what proportion of the people of the United States can claim to be Anglo-Saxons. Without having the census at hand, this question cannot be answered with any approach to accuracy; but we remember having seen the same proposition dealt with after the last census, when it was shown that the proportion of persons, claiming descent from British stock, was much larger than was generally supposed. It is the great majority.

"Canada: An Encyclopaedia of the Country," edited by J. Castled Hopkins and published by the Lincoast Publishing Company of Toronto, has reached its fourth volume. It is a very excellent publication and contains much valuable matter that cannot be found in print elsewhere. If its circulation is equal to its merits, it ought to be an exceedingly profitable venture.

The government does not appear to have yet been able to make up its mind whether it would deal fairly by those aliens who went into the Atlin country in good faith before the passage of the Placer Mines act. It ought not to take the government of a British country thirty seconds to decide a question like that.

The Cranbrook Herald finds fault with the Moyle Lender for what it calls a misquotation of Scripture as follows: "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace to men of good will." There is excellent authority for this translation of the well-known passage. If we are not mistaken, it is the translation adopted in the Revised Version.

The evening Martinite remarks that the Colonist has a lot to learn yet. This proposition is cheerfully admitted. One of the things which the Colonist has yet to learn is how a newspaper, professing to support the Laurier ministry, can aid and abet Mr. Joseph Martin in his plans to punish its political leader.

The News-Advertiser says that no opposition candidate dared to come out in North East Kootenay. Our contemporaries ought to wait until it learns all the facts about this election before pronouncing an opinion.

The representatives of the city in the legislature have called a meeting for Friday evening next in Foresters' hall for the purpose of forming a political organization.

The question of to-day: - Will Nichol be put in the slot?

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

A Rebuke to the Government and Especially to the Attorney-General.

From the Rossland Miner.

The return of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips, the Opposition candidates, to the Provincial Legislature, and the defeat of Messrs. Gregory, Paterson and Stewart, the Government candidates, in the Victoria constituency yesterday was in the nature of a rebuke to the Government. This would indicate that they, at least in that particular constituency, were dissatisfied with the methods and policy of the Government, and that its tenure of power will be a short one.

The Government has one member in the cabinet, Hon. Joseph Martin, who is weak, ineffectual, and without any real power. He is instead of strength and energy and eloquence in his methods. He is a teardrop in a bucket, but is a source of weakness in a garison that has to be defended against the persistent assaults of an opposition, because of his rashness and intemperance. Some of the intemperate remarks of the Government, such as the summary rejection of the Opposition, and the refusal to permit supply to be passed, may be laid principally at his door. Hence if the Government is soon defeated it will be largely the fault of Mr. Martin.

Besides this it is said that the Government is divided against itself. This is shown by the fact that Mr. Cotton, in his private capacity as editor, fights some of the measures that he, in his official role of minister, is supposed to approve. It is palpable, too, that Editor Cotton never has a good word to say for Mr. Martin, the attorney-general. It is said that Mr. Martin inspires the Province to attack Minister Cotton.

It is possible that if the Semlin-Cotton aggregation had started in without Mr. Martin in the cabinet it would have been able to place the Government on a sound and enduring basis, but his actions indicate that he is a sort of a political firebrand. The electors of British Columbia, as a rule, are conservative, and evidently are not the protechnic ways of the recent importation from Manitoba. He has not lived long enough in the Province to make himself well acquainted with the manners, customs and ideas of the people. It is possible that he imagines that he understands them. He is mistaken. With a few more results like the one achieved in the Semlin-Cotton-Martin government will simply have become an unsavory memory, with Joe Martin as the most odiferous corpse of the lot.

The result of yesterday's poll shows that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes was not speaking by the card when he stated that he retired the Turner government.

Mr. Turner did not put up a good case for the people. The political situation is a very pretty one, and some surprises are evidently in store for those who like to study the game of politics.

From the Revelstoke Herald.

The result of the bye-election in Victoria is most gratifying to the friends of constitutional government and a decent respect to the Province. The electors of the capital have pronounced in favor of the opposition by an increased majority, with ex-Premier Turner at the head of the poll. It is quite evident that the appeal made by Attorney-General Martin and his followers to the electors to vote for the government candidates on the ground of their inexperience with the Province, has been of no avail. Even Mr. Gregory, who was to have been given a cabinet seat if he got in, was over 100 votes below the last Opposition candidate, and that in spite of the gallant colonel's personal popularity, which is very considerable. The Martin government put up the very best fight they knew how and they have been beaten.

This victory augurs well for the prospects of the Opposition in the Nelson riding. There Mr. Farwell is out in opposition to Mr. Hume, and his address to the electors in the Nelson Miner is a well-reasoned and powerful indictment of Mr. Hume as a member for the riding. But to all of it the Tribune, the Government organ, has replied that there is no issue in the election, which is to get a Government supporter returned who will be able to exert some influence with the party in power. Mr. Farwell's address points out very forcibly that Mr. Hume, as a Government supporter, has not so far been much of a success in the direction indicated, and that the electors of the riding, who to this contemptible appeal to supposed lack of political principle among the electors will carry more weight in Nelson than it did in Victoria.

MR. KELLIE TOUCHED UP.

While He Helps Attorney-General's Big Patronage Schemes His Constituency Suffers.

From the Revelstoke Herald.

Winter after winter the same claque band before the eyes of the Lardeau people, the hope that railroad construction will commence the very next season. The C.P.R. is bound to build from Arrowhead. Jim Hill will make a spring from the south. The much-desired road is sure to come. But it never does. And meanwhile the prospector lives on hope and one of the very best districts in Kootenay is lying undeveloped for want of transportation facilities. At the same time there cannot be the slightest doubt that a railroad would prove the Lardeau to be a second Sloan, which would now be in exactly the same stage of arrested development as the Lardeau actually is had it not been for that favorite tone of our wonderful member's denunciation the Nakusp & Sloan Railway.

There is, as a matter of fact, a great deal more inducement for railway enterprise in the Lardeau district than there was in the Sloan when the N. & S. was constructed. There has been more development done, there is more ore in sight, the permanence of the leads is better proved. The Silver Cup alone could ship at once more ore than was taken out over the N. & S. during the first winter of its existence, and there are dozens of other properties that could either start shipping at once or very soon would be in a position to do so, once the railroad was built. But nothing of any consequence will be or in fact can be done with them without railway facilities. The cost of transport for the first haul from this mine to Arrow Lake is too great. Owners will content themselves with doing development work sooner than pay it, and in consequence two or three men are found employed on properties that might be giving work to all the way from a dozen to 60 or 70, and in most cases only assessment work is being done at all. And

this state of things will continue until the road is built. Meanwhile business stagnates right in town here, whose natural trade territory the Lardeau distinctly is. Mr. Kellie is busy tending a silent vote to his good friend the attorney-general, and help from the present Government is the last thing we need to expect. All remembrance of their pet theory of government construction of railways has vanished with the elections. They are now granting charters to private railroad promoters right and left, allee same wicked, bad Mr. Turner. The only sign of government ownership is the insertion of a saving clause that members of parliament are to be allowed to ride over these new lines free of charge when they are built. It looks as if it would be a long time before Mr. Kellie, M.P., visits his beloved constituents in Ferguson and Trout Lake City, regardless of expense, under this new clause.

CHRONIC ECZEMA CURED.

One of the most chronic cases of eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Alton, of Hartland, N.B. On a sworn statement, Mr. Alton says: "I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four cured Gracie Ella."

HANDS OFF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

In a dispatch from Washington, published yesterday, the statement is made that the Canadian members of the Joint High Commission have promised that the law recently enacted by the British Columbia Legislature excluding aliens from the placer mines of that province, shall be disallowed. Of course, the Canadian members, being virtually the Canadian Government, are quite competent to carry out such a pledge if the law is ultra vires. But British Columbia is by no means likely to admit that it is ultra vires, or to bow to an injunction of the Dominion Government in restraining the operation of the law. The Alien Miners' Act, as it is called by all but the unanimous vote of the Legislature, was promptly signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and would be defended. The Attorney-General declared, against attempts on the part of the Dominion Government to nullify it. The Premier would, therefore, be certain to meet with opposition in the carrying out of his alleged promise to the American commissioners. Interference on the part of Ottawa was anticipated. By appending his signature to the measure as soon as it was clear of the Legislature, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes evidently aimed to forestall orders from the Federal capital instructing him to rescind his assent. The first point to be scored was the getting of the law on the statute books. The Premier would, therefore, be certain to meet with opposition in the carrying out of his alleged promise to the American commissioners. Interference on the part of Ottawa was anticipated. By appending his signature to the measure as soon as it was clear of the Legislature, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes evidently aimed to forestall orders from the Federal capital instructing him to rescind his assent. The first point to be scored was the getting of the law on the statute books. 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Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
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I will take it.
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

Weiler Bros. have a fine display of Iron Bedsteads, enamelled in white, pink or light blue.

Art Squares in almost every grade and in all the regular stock sizes at Weiler Bros.

Hotelkeepers, saloonkeepers and others will find at Weiler Bros. the best stock of Glassware, Crockery, etc., in B. C.

Clearing House.—The bank clearings for the week ending February 7 were \$766,605.62.

Committee of Fifty.—A meeting of the Citizens' Committee has been called for Friday evening.

School Re-opened.—The Central school, closed for two days on account of an accident to the heating apparatus, was re-opened yesterday morning.

Hearing To-day.—The charge of obtaining board and money under false pretences on which William Lee was arrested on Tuesday evening, was yesterday adjourned until this afternoon.

Card of Thanks.—Mrs. W. Cullin, wife of the late Wm. Cullin, takes this opportunity of thanking publicly the supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters for the prompt payment of mortuary benefit claim.

Death of a Former Resident.—Mrs. A. Douglas, formerly a resident of Victoria, died in San Francisco on New Year's day. She came to Victoria in 1872. She was 59 years of age.

Basket Ball.—No. 3 company and the Wasps will play their postponed game at the Drill hall on Friday evening. The game was postponed from last week on account of the excessive cold, there being no means of warming the hall.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.—At a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union held at the residence of Mrs. Cox, Chatham street, yesterday, it was decided to make a donation in the form of sewing for the Protestant Orphans' Home.

Formally Changed.—The city council met at noon yesterday and formally changed the dates for holding the nominations for the Central ward from the 11th to the 16th and the election from the 15th to the 20th. Messrs. M. McGregor and P. C. MacGregor, both of whom have had previous experience on the board of aldermen, are spoken of as candidates.

A Military Funeral.—In connection with the funeral of the late Chas. Whittington, which takes place this afternoon from the family residence, 124 North Pembroke street, the following battalion order has just been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gregory: "The funeral of the late Chas. Whittington of No. 3 company, will take place at 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 9th instant, from his late residence, 124 North Pembroke St. Members of the battalion who are able to do so are requested to parade at the drill hall at 12:30 p.m. on that day for the purpose of attending the funeral. No. 3 company will supply the firing party, consisting of 12 rank and file, under command of a sergeant. Three rounds of blank ammunition per man will be supplied. The band will also attend. Dress: church parade order."



Women as well as men admire a beautiful complexion. At this season the skin is liable to be affected by the inclement weather. For that disagreeable roughness or soreness, as well as a protective from the elements, we have a preparation which meets all requirements. It is quite free from greasiness or stickiness, and imparts to the skin a delightful velvety softness. An excellent application after shaving. Its name is

BUTTERWICK TOILET LOTION

For sale only at our store. 25 cents per bottle. Money back if not entirely satisfactory.

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ARGUMENT CONCLUDED

Both Sides in the Trial of Regina
vs. Nichol Present Their
Case to the Jury.

Chief Justice McCall Will Deliver
His Charge at Eleven This
Morning.

A verdict should be arrived at some time to-day in the case of Regina v. Nichol. Yesterday the counsel on both sides concluded their arguments and the Chief Justice stated that he would very briefly charge the jury at 11 this morning.

Mr. Davis for the defence concluded his argument in the morning, repeating what he had said on the previous day. Mr. Wilson for the prosecution could quite conceive that the duty cast upon the jury was an unpleasant one, but they must dissolve from their minds any personal feelings towards the parties to the action. The judge on the bench at the jury in the box and the counsel at the bar had frequently an unpleasant duty to perform. It was an unpleasant duty for a judge to sentence a man with whom he had been on terms of friendly intercourse; it was an unpleasant duty for a counsel to defend a man whom he believed to be guilty and it was an unpleasant duty for a jury to deal with the guilt or innocence of men charged with a specific offence not an atrocious crime. Lawyers were accustomed to dissociate their minds of everything except the discharge of their duty, as for instance a man defending a prisoner charged with treason, while a most loyal subject would defend the prisoner with all his wit and cunning. So should a jury exclude from their minds every consoling idea, resting themselves on their plain and simple duty and decide the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused strictly according to law and evidence.

Proceedings for libel were unique in character. In such proceedings the jury were judges of both the law and the facts, and it therefore became necessary that he should address them on the law and the facts. He agreed with Mr. Davis' exposition of the law in the main but Mr. Davis omitted what he conceived to be the most important point of all, viz., "What is libel?" Mr. Davis had not told the jury what libel was and it was therefore necessary for him to define it. The definition in the code was an admirable one either treating it as criminal libel or as a civil wrong. Section 285 says "A defamatory libel is matter published, without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person as to whom it is published." It had been said by counsel for the defence that the Canadian code differed from the English law on this subject. He with great respect differed, as the code was but declaratory of the law as it stood and this view was supported by that eminent authority, Justice Taschereau, who, in his works on the criminal code at page 300 points out that all of the sections relating to libel with the exception of one (291) as to the reporting of proceedings at public meetings, are taken from the Imperial Draft Code of 1870, which the commissioners reported to be a re-enactment of existing law. He desired particularly to point this out as, intending to quote to them from English authorities, he did not wish them to think the English law was different from ours. He cited from Pollock's Starke on Libel at page 808 to show what was required to be proved in a prosecution for an indictment for libel. (1) The fact of publication by the defendant. (2) That the matter charged is a libel. (3) The introductory averments and the innuendoes. (4) The application of the libel to the prosecutor, and (5) The malice of the defendant. All these had been admitted but (2) that the matter is a libel and (5) malice. The libellous nature of the article was apparent on its face. He would deal with the question of malice later.

The defences were: First, under Sec. 292 of code, fair discussion of a subject of public interest, for the public benefit; second, under Sec. 293, fair comment of the public conduct of persons taking part in public affairs; and, third, justification; so that the issues were: 1st, libel or no libel. If a libel, 2nd, fair discussion or fair comment and 3rd, justification. As to what is fair comment and fair discussion he referred to the case of Campbell v. Spottiswoode, 3 Best & Smith's Reports, at pages 775 and 777, the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn and Crompton and Blackburn judges, and to the later case of Merivale v. Carson, reported in 3 Times Law Reports at page 432 and 20 Queen's Bench Division. The criminal code said Mr. Wilson, provided that a man was not guilty of libel who published anything that he on reasonable grounds believed to be true, if in publishing such a statement he did so for the public good. This was privilege. It also provided that newspapers could make fair comment on the public actions of public men, but no judge or jury had ever defined what "fair comment" really was. It had never been defined for the same reason that fraud had never been defined because once defined fraud and it would give clever rascals an opportunity to get outside the definition and yet act dishonestly. Equally clever newspapermen could, if "fair comment" were defined, keep within the definition and yet publish defamatory libels. If a man could publish a thing and then come forward and be released simply because he said that what he wrote he believed to be true, a great injustice would be done. A writer could not impute that men obtained money under false pretences because he believed that it was true, without having any evidence to support it. He said, bold and even exaggerated criticism, but the article in question went far beyond that, and the defendant in his plea of justification asserted that the libel was true from start to finish. By so doing he had assumed the burden of proof and must prove every statement made in the article, both in substance and in fact. As to justification the plea is one of entire and raised on the issue that the libel, innuendo, criticism, comment and all is true and this must be proved up to the hilt or judgment go for the Crown.—Reg. v. Newman, 3 C. & K. 253; 1 J. B. & B. 571.

BUY YOUR

EVENING GLOVES

at the White House,

WE KEEP DENT'S

...HENRY YOUNG & CO...

CLOSING
OUT

Miners' Outfits

At Greatly Reduced
Prices. It will pay
you to call on us....

W. & J. WILSON,

83 Government St. Victoria.

Pemberton & Son

45 Fort St.
Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

MONEY TO LOAN

On Productive Properties at Very Low Rates.

Turning to the article, Mr. Wilson read it through, commenting on the different passages. Even the words "Honorable" and "Equally Honorable" used in the sense that they were, were with a proper innuendo libellous, and counsel quoted authorities in support of his contention, but he said they had no quarrel over the words, it was something else that they complained of.

A great deal had been said by his learned friend about the advertisements in the London papers and the servant girls and chimney sweeps of London. It was not that class of people who subscribed to the shares of companies such as referred to but the respectable public of Great Britain. The servant girls and chimney sweeps of London did not earn wages such as would enable them to invest in mining shares.

What the plaintiffs did was perfectly right and was calculated to advance the prosperity of the province. It was insinuated that they had used their positions for personal gain and that had it been for the positions they would not have been appointed to the directorate. They had gone into the companies as private citizens partly for personal gain, and the positions they held in private life were such as would ensure their being placed on the directorate of public companies irrespective of their official position, just as it had enabled their confere, Mr. Bosworth, with whom they had been associated with in other enterprises, to do so. There was hardly a company in London that did not pay directors' fees and the plaintiffs had been perfectly within their rights in accepting them.

As he had said, there was much in the article that could be called bold criticism, but when the writer stated that the plaintiffs had been prepared to place the plans and purposes of the government at the disposal of the companies, he was going beyond bold or even exaggerated criticism. Yet the statement had been made, and the defendant, in his plea of justification, said it was true, but had not produced one little of evidence to show that it was true. In face of the absence of evidence, his learned friend had argued that it was true, which Mr. Wilson characterized as most unfair comment. Not satisfied with what they had already published to the world, the defence now tried to still further vilify the characters of two men in high standing in the community. In the plea of justification it was alleged that the plaintiffs had either sold their country for personal gain, or, having failed to do that, obtained money under false pretences. He asked the jury how they would like to be told that they had either sold their country or were thieves. There was no one who knew better than the defendant that the plaintiffs were guilty of neither charge.

At this stage there was an hour's adjournment for lunch.

On the court resuming Mr. Wilson continued his criticism of the article, stating that, although it had been charged that the plaintiffs had accepted bribes, there was no evidence whatever to show that this was the case, and had it been so the defence would not have kept it back. They had only accepted a salary, which no man need be ashamed of accepting. There was also a direct charge that the "Heinzes and Dunsmeirs" had contributed to the pockets of the plaintiffs—a charge which the plea alleged to be true, but of which there was absolutely no evidence. Having read the article through, Mr. Wilson asked the jury, in the words of the code, whether it exposed the plaintiffs to contempt, hatred or ridicule, or whether it was designed to insult that there was a portion of the article which had not been included in the indictment, but it was the portion which had been added as an antidote—an antidote which was worse than poison. There had been a main course open to the defendant before the trial opened. He could have come forward and stated that, having been here but a short time, he did not know the circumstances, or that he thought politics were done here the same as they were on the other side of the boundary, or perhaps as they were done by the men with whom he was associated. The tail end of the article had been written to make a jury believe that the writer believed the statements to be true.

Referring to the prospectuses, Mr. Wilson said there was nothing in them reflecting on Messrs. Turner and Pooley, but they did show that the shares held by them were deferred shares, on which (Continued on page 6.)

MECHANIC'S STORE.

Are you a...

Carpenter?

Are you just a "plane" everyday man—a man that does business on the "square," a man that works hard and "adze" to his savings little by little, who "hammers" at an undertaking till it's done? If you "saw" a good thing you'd "nail" it, wouldn't you? We sell things for you to wear while you work. Blouses, 50 cents; overalls, 75 cents; aprons, 35 cents; shirts, 50 cents, and "slic" that are put together to wear. Tried us yet? We're "building" business on good-wearing clothes.

W. G. Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier
in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

Golden
Syrup...

To-day's news is of a big shipment of choice Golden Syrup from Australia. It's deliciously sweet and pure, will not harden into sugar like other syrups and is put up in convenient two and four-pound cans, at 10 cents pound.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street,
between Government and Broad.

NOLTE
GLASSES
ADJUSTED.
EYES TESTED
FREE.
FORT ST.

Bicycles

Are Out

Pianos

Are In

We have an elegant assortment of
Pianos now in our warehouse—
seven different makes, including

..THE STEINWAY..

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

60 Government St.

W. F. BEST

ASSAYER AND

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heldberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyst for the province of
New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of
ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs,
liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade
Building, Victoria, B. C.

During this Week

FEBRUARY 6th TO 11th—Sale prices will be continued on the following lines—

MANTLES and JACKETS

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

WOOL JERSEYS

WOOL SKIRTS

Blankets and Down Quilts

And all winter Goods, Remnants and odds and ends of
all kinds will be cleared regardless of cost. We
must make room for large shipment of new
goods now on the way.

J. HUTCHESON & CO., THE WESTSIDE
February 5, 1899

Come To-Day...

Your Money Never Bought More.

We are so heavily overstocked that this sale means
a Klondike for Shoe-Wearers.

24 Pairs Men's French Enamel Bals. . .	\$5.00 now \$3.75
24 " " H. Sewn Kangaroo Bals. . .	\$6.00 " \$4.00
30 " Ladies' Button Boot, G. Welt . .	
(American)	\$3.50 " \$2.75
24 " Ladies' Felt Romes	\$1.50 " .90
24 " " Congress	\$1.25 " .75

REMEMBER ALL LINES REDUCED, SLATER LINE EXCEPTED.

G. Fullerton, 103
Gov't St.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Fletcher Bros.

Big Clearance Sale Now On—Pianos, Organs and Musical
Instruments of every de-
scription. Sheet Music and
Folios at your own prices. Everything must be cleared out to make
room for our new stock. CALL EARLY.

FLETCHER BROS., Old Post Office Bldg

"FOUR CROWN"
Scotch Whisky
AGENTS
TURNER, BEETON & CO

Alteration TO ARCHITECTS
Sale

Stamped Linens at Half Price

FOR ONE WEEK

MRS. W. BICKFORD,
61 and 63 Fort Street.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000

Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

A branch of this bank is estab-
lished at

ATLIN, B. C.

Drafts issued and money transferred.

A general banking business transacted.

Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria BranchCompetitive Plans, with Specifi-
fications,

will be received up to 3 p.m., on Mon-
day, February 13th, next, for propos-
ed new fire hall, to be built on the corner
of Yates and Camosun streets, for the
corporation of the city of Victoria, in ac-
cordance with rules, etc., which may be seen
at the office of the undersigned to whom
also the plans and specifications must be
addressed.

The cost of the building is not to ex-
ceed \$3,200.
Premium for the first set \$75 and for
the second set \$25.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899

RED STAR

COMPRESSED YEASTS

Has established Agency in
Victoria and will have a
supply at the GROCERY
STORES in a few days.

ASK FOR SAMPLES.

Provincial Rights Association of B. C.

(Temporarily organized in August, 1898.)
In defence of Provincial Autonomy, ruth-
lessly invaded by Thomas R. McInnes,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and
further to guard the rights and liberties of
the people against mis-government.
A constitutional, and not a party or politi-
cal organization.
H. F. EVANS, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C.

A few years ago *Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea* was unknown. Today it is a household word. Why?

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Empress of China Brings a Very Valuable Cargo But Few Passengers.

The Kinshin Maru Loses Five of Her Crew Outward Bound.

The R.M.S. Empress of China left quarantine for Vancouver at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Princess Louise, the tender from Victoria, returning some four or five hours earlier. The big liner was full of Oriental cargo, being stored away in her spacious holds 2,816 tons of general freight including 1,700 bales of silk, 103 cases of cigars and 13 cases of opium. There were but seven saloon passengers—General Turner Cummins, an army officer who has spent 25 years in Her Majesty's Indian service; Capt. W. H. Crawford, of the Baldwin Engine Co., who has been looking over the railroads of China and Japan with a view to selling locomotives; A. J. Lefroy, a representative factory man from England; J. Pope, an Englishman returning home from a stay in China; Algonquin Stracey, of Vancouver, who went out on the India; R. H. Smart, a sugar refiner, and A. Silva, a Portuguese, who has been touring the globe and is now going to Brazil. Among those in the intermediate saloon were C. H. and H. F. Yunker, two Belgians, who have been gold mining in Korea for a Belgian syndicate. The steamer passengers were nearly all Chinese, of whom there were all told 445. Of these 150 are bound for Mexico. Since last in port a few changes have taken place in the China's officer list. At Hongkong Dr. S. E. Mostyn Hoops, late of the Athenian, joined her, exchanging with his predecessor. Another change was that of chief engineer Richardson to the India, and chief engineer E. O. Murphy to the China.

PREPARING FOR "SOMETHING." From preparations now going on it would seem that the C. P. R. are about to compete more strenuously than ever for the trade of the Orient. The Athenian, and it is said the Tartar are to be made freighters, and now comes the following announcement by the Marine Engineer: "There are a couple of the older ships of the North German Lloyd fleet for which no use can be found. These are the Werra and the Fula which came out in 1882. They are fitted with three-cylinder compound engines, and with about 5,100 tons gross. These vessels cease to be of the fleet altogether. They were at New York at the end of November, and were taken up as transports for the conveyance of troops from Havana to Spain. This duty will be accomplished in January, and the two vessels are, subject to this engagement, sold to the Canadian Pacific railway, for which presumably they will join the Tartar and Athenian in service on the Pacific coast."

WILL SAIL TO-DAY. To-day the R. M. S. Aorangi will leave for the South Pacific. The steamer Roche Harbor arrived yesterday from the port after she had spent with 15,000 barrels of lime for shipment on her. This will be the principal freight to be loaded at this port. The passengers from here will be few in number. They will include C. Hurst and Fred. Smith, the latter of whom returned from the North a few months ago with his hands badly frozen. Both are Australians who did not make a success in mining in the North.

AN OCEAN GRAVE. Misfortune still accompanies the steamer Kinshin Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Victoria for the Orient on December 29, for according to advices received yesterday by the R. M. S. Empress of China, the vessel lost five of her crew when but a few days out from port. On the evening of the 30th Chief Officer Laporte, with the five mentioned crew, were all making everything secure for a storm that was approaching from the northeast, and when engaged in this work a sea swept over the stern, carrying with it all except the senior officer, who barely escaped. One was an apprentice and the others were seamen. Capt. Brady, as senior officer, turned the ship about but was unable to render any assistance. The sea was gradually growing wilder, and before leaving the locality the vessel was obliged to lay to for 24 hours. The deck during this time was a scene of wreck, the bulwarks and companion ways being carried away. The Kinshin Maru has been a very unlucky ship since she left the coast. The last time she was bound for Kobe when she met the man-of-war, steering a very irregular course. The gunboat crashed into the Peking, but the latter, through skillful management, escaped with the loss of a life-boat, about 20 feet of her railing amidships and a few injured plates.

MARINE NOTES. News was brought by the R.M.S. Empress of China yesterday that the alterations being made on the steamship Athenian at Hongkong are for the purpose of converting her into a cargo ship. The steamer City of Kingston will leave from the outer wharf at 8:30 this evening.

The Northern Pacific liner Glenogle, now due from the Orient, ran down a Japanese junk in going to Kobe from Hongkong, but her crew succeeded in rescuing the four men aboard and taking them to port.

Steamer Unatilla sailed for San Francisco last evening with a very light list of passengers from Victoria.

Steamer Danube will leave for the North this evening. Steamer Princess Louise remained in port yesterday, owing to the Fraser being frozen over.

ENTERED.
Str. Charmer from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Clayquot from Nanaimo.
Str. Naimo from Seattle.
Str. Empress of China from Yokohama.
Str. Roche Harbor from Roche Harbor.
CLEARED.
Str. Charmer for Vancouver.
Str. Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. Clayquot for Seattle.
Str. Empress of China for Vancouver.
Str. Roche Harbor for Roche Harbor.

ROGERS PASS FATAL SLIDE. Providential Delay Prevented a Crowded Passenger Train From Standing in Its Path.

From the Revelstoke Mail. Lying under the shade of the hoary-headed Hermit mountains, the little station and stopping place of Rogers Pass has had many warnings of extinction from those dreaded mountain messengers of mischief—snowslides; yet they did not prevent people from performing patiently the duties devolving on those who help keep open a highway across the mighty mountains that East may greet the West. Though warnings might come and unnerve them for a little—"their's not to reason why—their's not to question"—the duty was theirs, and they pressed on through the safety of the snow and the post of duty, even if it be the post of danger, ill-fated. If there is a class of people anywhere who deserve the sympathy and admiration of the general public it is the Western railroader—from superintendent to section hand, and from the silent heroism and show them heroes of peace instead of war.

The express from the East was expected at Rogers Pass, and those there Tuesday afternoon were busy at their various duties, anticipating its arrival, when down it came. In the northwest came the awful avalanche which was to be the snowy sepulchre for so many. They heard the sound, which filled everything, and that was all; it took them—as did the lava the Pompeians—where they stood. The awful slide first encountered two "snacks" belonging to Maxwell and Newitt, both of whom were on the train. The avalanche, but drove with increasing fury on some Chinese boarding cars from which all the celestials were absent except three. It took the care with it like feathers (one of the Chinamen, who all escaped, marvelously, described the sensations by twirling his arms in circles over another's head) threw them over the round-house, which it badly wrecked, and with its gathered debris rushed at the station house and completed its dreadful mission in less time than it takes to tell it. In its course over the round-house it overturned the tender of engine 409, and killed poor James Hildley, the driver, who was the only one there at the time.

In the station house, which was also a boarding house, where the agent and his family, the night operator, a waitress and a Chinese cook, also a coalman, Vogel, the agent, Cator, and Vogel were sitting, the avalanche rushed in, and the snow slide, but there was no time to alarm the household. Cator rushed at the door and Vogel dived under a table. Then the snowy mass enveloped everything, and the rest is all death and pain and wreck. The night operator, Corson, was found on the mattress apparently asleep, so he probably never awakened to the terms of his fate. The body of the agent's wife was found near that of the cook, with rolling pin and pastry in her hands, and elsewhere were discovered the remains of her two little ones, Charlie, aged four, and Ethel, nearly three years old. Cator's body, at the time of writing, had not been found, but Vogel was miraculously saved by great exertion from under the snowy mass. Miss Berger, the waitress, who was upstairs at the time of the accident, was also rescued, but her injuries are severe.

The scene of the catastrophe, when visited Wednesday by a Mail representative, was a most dismal one, with its scattered fragments of wrecked buildings, thrown here, there, and everywhere, and elsewhere the bodies of the unfortunate victims of this unparalleled accident which fills everyone with grief and sorrow. Not since the building of the great C.P.R. line has such a disastrous accident happened on it, and nothing that man could do, with the five mentioned crew, were all making everything secure for a storm that was approaching from the northeast, and when engaged in this work a sea swept over the stern, carrying with it all except the senior officer, who barely escaped. One was an apprentice and the others were seamen. Capt. Brady, as senior officer, turned the ship about but was unable to render any assistance. The sea was gradually growing wilder, and before leaving the locality the vessel was obliged to lay to for 24 hours. The deck during this time was a scene of wreck, the bulwarks and companion ways being carried away. The Kinshin Maru has been a very unlucky ship since she left the coast. The last time she was bound for Kobe when she met the man-of-war, steering a very irregular course. The gunboat crashed into the Peking, but the latter, through skillful management, escaped with the loss of a life-boat, about 20 feet of her railing amidships and a few injured plates.

CALAMITY AVERTED. Exchanges brought by the Empress of China yesterday tell of a collision between the Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking and the Japanese gunboat Awa.

The Peking was bound for Kobe when she met the man-of-war, steering a very irregular course. The gunboat crashed into the Peking, but the latter, through skillful management, escaped with the loss of a life-boat, about 20 feet of her railing amidships and a few injured plates.

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slide on Tuesday near Glacier has not yet been discovered. He was swept away down into the valley of the river, and search for him is almost hopeless. He belonged to J. Armstrong's gang.

YUKON POLICY SUICIDAL. Anlay Morrison Found Much to Commend in His Political Friends' Management.

From Toronto Mail and Empire. It looks as if the Government will have difficulty in withstanding the pressure of its own followers in favor of the abolition of the Yukon gold royalty. During the parliamentary recess the Klondike has been visited by Mr. Anlay Morrison, M. P. for Westminister. Mr. Morrison did not put himself in charge of Government officials, but sought to get to the bottom of the controversy by a personal observation. Previous to his departure from Dawson, Mr. Morrison authorized his friend Mr. John Patterson, with whom he visited several of the creeks, to make a statement and the Klondike Nugget reports Mr. Patterson as follows:

"Mr. Morrison and myself spent several weeks in making the round of the different creeks. It was his desire to get to the bottom of matters here, and in consequence he studied the question, not from information that could be obtained in Dawson, but from what he actually saw and heard from actual contact with the men who are working upon the various creeks. Our trip covered a track over Bonanza, Eldorado, Quartz, Little Blanche, Toronto, Sulphur, and back to Dawson by way of Dominion and Sulphur."

"Mr. Morrison, as a member of the party in power, regretted very much to find so many cases of maladministration of the mining regulations by representatives of the Government. In all our travels and conversations with scores of men, hard working miners for the most part, we failed to find a single man who could speak a good word for the gold commissioner or his subordinates. The general feeling seemed to prevail over all the creeks that Mr. Patterson's administration has proven a blight to the development of the country. Undoubtedly, men, discouraged and disheartened, have left for the outside or for the lower country, driven out by the conviction that an honest man had no show against the manipulations of schemers. The entire workings of the administration of the laws seemed to have been directed against the efforts of the honest prospector and in favor of the speculator."

"Mr. Morrison considers it most disgraceful that so many willing men are compelled to accept laws on claims instead of being able to work against which they can not fight. 'The policy of the Government in reserving for the crown all fractions and the alternate blocks of 10 claims he considers as being preposterous and suicidal. If the Government attempts to work claims they will cost more than they will produce. The only solution for the matter is that the Government throw open these claims for leasing."

"Again after looking the situation over carefully and thoroughly he is of the opinion that the royalty tax is unjust and unequal for men should be allowed to work claims they will cost more than they will produce. The only solution for the matter is that the Government throw open these claims for leasing."

CASCADE SMELTER. Its Erection by the C. P. R. Will Plant a Large Town There.

Since the selection of Cascade City by the C.P.R. as the point at which to build their big smelter, some of the towns in this district have smelter sites which could be acquired on the job lot plan, says the Boundary Creek Times.

That the big corporation selected Cascade City is not to be wondered at, when it is taken into consideration that at that point can be found very many natural advantages not possessed by other localities. For instance, the finest water power in the whole district is at Cascade City, and as in the reduction of ore and refining of the precious metals electricity is used to a very great extent, what is more natural than the policy of establishing reduction works at a point closely in touch with this power, which can so conveniently be made a factor in the production of electricity.

That the smelting works will be closely in touch with the whole district goes without saying, as one of the purposes of the railway is to carry a haul of a few miles more or less is a matter of little moment, and not to be weighed in the balance with other compensating advantages when selecting a site for the erection of a big smelting plant. Of course, there are many who would have liked to have seen reduction works established on this side of Boundary Creek, especially works of such a size as those provided for by the C.P.R., and to make this more apparent it is only necessary to refer to what the building alone of such a plant means. To this end, the Cascade Record can be quoted, and it says:

"Few persons realize what it means to erect a 1,000-ton smelting plant in Cascade—a plant twice as large as any now located in British Columbia. In the first place it means the expenditure of \$500,000 in the construction department alone, employing a large force of men. Then, when completed, it means the steady employment of 500 or more men and their families, or upwards of 1,500 or 2,000 people. All of these are consumers, and will form a good-sized colony of themselves."

BY WAY OF VARIETY. There are persons who regard a book in the same way they do a tomat. If it is not to their taste, they are entirely satisfied.—Boston Transcript.

"To what church did the deceased belong?" asked the coroner. "He was an octagonarian," replied the witness.—Philadelphia Call.

Hungry Higglins—How would you like to be one of them swell dops an' have your alcohol bath every day? Now, Wiggins—inside or outside?—Indianapolis Journal.

"Truly Great"—Is there anything greater than a man you can trust? "Yes." "What is it?" "A man that doesn't ask you to trust him."—Detroit Free Press.

"Father," confessed the callow youth, "I have married her. We are fast souls with but a single thought." "Well, you've gained something. A single thought isn't so many, but it is one more than I ever knew you to have before."—Detroit Free Press.

Watches For Boys. BOYS can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain during the Summer Holidays, by selling \$2.50 worth of our \$2.50 goods—10 kinds, assorted, boys who send to the States for goods have to pay \$2.50 duty. Goods not sold exchanged. No money required. Write at once, stating your father's occupation, and we will mail the goods.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

Re John Sylvester Bowker Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administrator of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of J. M. HUNSON, No. 6 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Post-office address, Box No. 188.

Re Catherine Medana Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE. In the estate and effects of Catherine Medana of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, Intestate. Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor, to E. M. JOHNSON, No. 6 Broughton, St., Victoria, B. C. Post office address, box No. 188.

TENDERS For Brass Goods, Etc

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 20, next, for sundry Brass goods and fittings, viz.: valves, spindles, main cocks, union nipples, elbows, plugs, etc., and other samples and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 20th, 1899.

CREAMERIES BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists conamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agen Victoria and Vancouver

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D. DALE, Victoria, B. C., December 15, 1898.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wine, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson, and Hugh Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899. JOSEPH BAILLIE, Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

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Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.) CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,920,000 RESERVE £100,000 \$480,000

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland, and Portland. IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco, In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Hishop & Co.

CANADIAN - YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager. Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can get the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and

Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed

by Competent Workmen

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

can show the best line in the city of

BLANKETS and

COMFORTERS.

Fine White All Wool Blankets

Fine White Union Blankets

Fine Silver Gray Blankets

Fine Dark Gray Blankets

Comforters in all Grades

And a Special Line of...

Heavy Blankets for the Atlin and other Northern Points

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

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